

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

RAISING GEES

Practically all the geese in this country are raised in small flocks on general farms, and few, if any, farms are devoted entirely to raising geese. These can be raised successfully in small numbers and at a profit on farms where there is plenty of grass or pasture land with a natural supply of water. The birds, both young and old, are very hardy and are rarely affected by any disease or insect pests. Grass makes up the bulk of the feed for geese, and it is doubtful whether it pays to raise them unless good grass ranges are available. Geese are the closest and the partially grown geese will get known grazers, and both the mature geese their entire living from a pasture so long as the grass remains green.

A body of water where they can swim is considered essential during the breeding season, and is desirable during the rest of the year. If there is no natural pond, an artificial one or tanks may be supplied to advantage. The market for geese is not so general as for chickens; this fact should be considered. Poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture may, in undertaking to raise. The demand and the price paid for geese are usually good in sections where geese fattening is conducted on a large scale. Many geese are kept in the south for the production of feathers rather than for their flesh, but the use of feathers is not so general as it has been, making that end of the business less profitable.

COMPOST MANURE

Compost manure is valuable for the garden. Use all kinds of waste, such as sweepings, spoiled fadder, ashes, weeds gathered before seeding, leaves, dish and wash water, etc. The various materials are heaped up in layers alternating with the soil and kept moist by occasional sprinkling with water or liquid manure. To insure uniformity in the mixture of the various materials in the compost, the heaps should be frequently turned. When the admixture is thorough the compost weeds do not grow on the heap. If possible, the heaps should be located near where the manure is to be used.

THE MOTHER OF POULTS

For poult the turkey hen is the best mother that can be found. She knows their needs and can talk to them in a language that they soon learn to understand. At the approach of any danger she gives a low, warning note that sends them scurrying in every direction for a weed or patch of grass where they can lie flat on the ground safely hidden from view. While on free range she keeps her brood together by talking continuously in a contented, purring tone so that the poult know where she is.

When her poult become widely separated or if some become lost and she hears their "peep, peep," she calls them with the characteristic yelp heard so frequently during the laying season. Now

and then, while the poult are but a few days old, she catches a grasshopper or other insect and calls the poult to come and get it. They soon learn to find their own feed, however, and range out ahead of the mother hen in search of whatever they can find.

Young turkeys usually remain with the mother hen until about October or November, when the males ordinarily separate from the females and range by themselves. When two turkey hens with broods of about the same age are turned out on free range together they will remain in one flock, and as this makes it easier to hunt them up and care for them it is advisable to turn out two or three hens with their broods together when they are given free range. It is not a good plan to have more than this number of young poult in one flock, says poultry specialists in the United States department of agriculture, as they may all try to crowd under one or two hens to be hovered.

GRASS SEASON IS SHORT

Few of us realize how short the grass season really is north of the Mason and Dixon Line. It is customary to consider it is six months; but this is stretching it pretty far. It is seldom if ever profitable to turn stock on pasture much before May 1, and almost always pastures are about dried up in September. So actually, there are only about four months that pasture can be depended upon. This is worth keeping in mind when planning the six of the silo or silage field—figure on eight months of feeding. The man whose stock goes through the winter diet is the one that doesn't allow them to become thin before frost.

get the unfavorable influence and spur lagging plants to fall speed.

Nitrate is not used as a dressing before sowing the seed. It is never applied until the plants to be treated are growing. It is allowed to touch the plant it will kill the growth it touches. The utmost care must be used in applying it. The home gardener may find it most convenient to dissolve it in water, one ounce to two gallons, and pour from half to one cup near the roots of the plant to be treated. An easier method is to sprinkle the nitrate lightly on the soil between the rows after cultivating, and rake it into the dust mulch. Small and frequent doses are best; a teaspoon at a time is enough for a well grown cabbage plant.

With nitrate of soda and the mixed fertilizer used as a first dressing, the home gardener can supply reasonably all demands for plant food, and if his soil is fairly supplied with humus he needs only the assurance of sufficient moisture and reasonable diligence in cultivation and spraying to guarantee him good crops—provided, of course, that his seed is good.

TURBOW SYSTEM ECONOMICAL

A much simpler irrigation system consists of small furrows, made along the rows of plants, which are filled with water. After the water has soaked into the soil the furrows should be filled with dry soil. In order to irrigate by the furrow system the land must be reasonably level or slope gradually in one direction. Little banks of earth can be put in the furrows at intervals to hold the water from flowing to the lower end, thus distributing it to every part of the row.

STORES HENS REACHING

HIGH EGG LAYING MARK

The hens at Storrs are celebrating the tenth anniversary of the establishment of laying competitions in America. The average of previous years at the end of April has been approximately 68,000 eggs but in the tenth contest now running the 1,000 hens have laid over 74,000 eggs. This means that these hens have laid over 8,000 eggs more than the management of the contest expected, all of which is of course very gratifying to the owners who have sent their birds to Storrs for the ostensible purpose of making high records. In general, a mixed poultry population in a laying contest will produce in the first six months 42 per cent. of the number of eggs they will lay for the entire year. On this basis it is predicted that the hens now at Storrs will lay, by the end of next October, more than 172,000 eggs.

With this high average yield it naturally follows that the race is fast and furious. In the closing week of the contest the contest expected, all of which is of course very gratifying to the owners who have sent their birds to Storrs for the ostensible purpose of making high records. In general, a mixed poultry population in a laying contest will produce in the first six months 42 per cent. of the number of eggs they will lay for the entire year. On this basis it is predicted that the hens now at Storrs will lay, by the end of next October, more than 172,000 eggs.

White Leghorns from East Lynn, Mass., and Ernest H. Scott's pen of the same breed from Farmington, Conn., all tie for second place with a yield of 66 eggs each. Charles H. Lane's Rhode Island Reds from Southboro, Mass., and two pens of Leghorns owned by Sessals Poultry Farm, from Cheshire, Conn., and Willana Farms, from Elizabeth, N. J., tied for third place with 53 eggs each. Two pens of Leghorns owned by White Springs Farm, Geneva, N. Y., and Mountain View Poultry Farm, Kentland, Vt., tied for fourth place with 47 eggs each. A pen of Reds from Greenville, R. I., and three pens of Leghorns from Ridgefield, Conn., Elizabeth N. J., and East Moriches, L. I., all tied for fifth position with a production of 44 eggs each. The total yield for all pens for the twenty-sixth week was 4,321 eggs or a yield of nearly 68 per cent. a jump of 250 eggs over the previous week's production, and 416 eggs more than the average for the last six years.

The four leading pens in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Plymouth Rocks.
W. H. B. Kent (Barred) Case-
novia, N. H. 1011
Rock Rose Farm (Barred) Kato-
nah, N. H. 914
Ernest W. Piekler (Barred) Glen
Ridge, N. J. 842
Jules F. Francis (White Rocks)
Westhampton Beach, L. I. 796

Rhode Island Reds.
Charles H. Lane, Southboro,
Mass. 1083
H. S. Blackford, Gossville, N. H. 1000
P. S. Chapin, Longmeadow,
Mass. 922
Henry P. Walker, Hudson, Mass. 839
White Leghorns.
James O. Le Fevre, New Paltz,
N. Y. 991
L. E. Ingelside, Cooperstown, N. Y. 974
Hollywood Farm, Hollywood,
Wash. 954
Ernest H. Scott (White Leghorns)
Farmington, Conn. 938

Other Varieties.
Obed G. Knight (White Wyand-
ottes) Bridgton, R. I. 1109
H. P. Cloyes (Buff Wyandottes)
Silver Lake, Conn. 932
A. R. Hampton (Black Leghorns)
Pittsford, N. Y. 923
Harry D. Rhonson (White Wyand-
ottes) Plymouth, Conn. 886

MOBILIZATION ORDERS FOR

CAMP TOUR AT DEVENS

Mobilization orders for Camp Devens have been issued as follows: Troops A and B Cavalry, June 15-30, 1921, inclusive, at the state military reservation, Natick, and the state rifle range, East Haven.

Battery A, Field Artillery (Brigade) June 11-25, 1921, inclusive, at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Permission is granted the commanding officer of this battery to make the journey overland from home station to Camp Devens and return to home station if found practicable to do so.

First Coast Artillery and Fourth company, Coast Artillery (Bridgeport) June 13-26, 1921, inclusive, at

Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

All infantry units June 11-25, 1921, inclusive, at Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

The following instructions are issued regarding movement of officers and enlisted personnel:

"Officers of the National Guard participating in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises including outdoor target practice, for field or coast defense instruction, are entitled to pay and transportation, and enlisted men to subsistence in addition thereto, from the date they start from the home rendezvous until their return thereto, as determined in advance both dates inclusive. Before pay is allowed the men must be duly mustered and may be paid at any time after such muster during the period of encampment, maneuvers, etc. In computing pay previous service in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States is not to be considered.

Previous service in the organizer militia or National Guard shall not be counted.

Cooked shacks and cooking ranges will be furnished by the camp quartermaster at Camp Devens to all troops ordered to report to that camp; all units will take with them the necessary cooking utensils, including field ranges, which will be left at home stations.

NORWICH MOOSE WORKING FOR

BIG CONVENTION DELEGATION

"On to New London." That is the slogan just now over in the Norwich home of the Moose, where active preparations are going on for the party that the local members of this antlered herd will play in the state convention and field day celebration of the L. O. O. M., on June 11 at New London. Every lodge in the state is certain and to be represented there and naturally it is the ambition of all to send the largest and most imposing delegation. Norwich lodge has that plan, and the members and officers and members alike are putting forth their very best efforts to win the laurels that will be accorded to the visiting organization which makes the most notable showing.

Norwich lodge appears to be especially fortunate in having the "On to New London" preparations in the hands of an unusually active committee. The personnel of this body is Past Dictator William R. Hasted, chairman, George Goepfert, secretary, and P. B. Hazard.

Harmony and hustle are the watchwords for the next few weeks. This applies generally to all Junior Moose and to the Ladies of Mooseheart Legion, every member of which auxiliary organizations will be found in line when the command "Forward March" is given by Dictator E. A. Derusta on the morning of June 11. While all of the plans for the "On to New London" trip have not completely crystallized, the convention delegation is confidently expected to number over one thousand persons, and at the head of the procession will be "Tubs" hand of uniformed musicians, which have been engaged for the occasion. To make the convention trip and make it right, so as to be a credit to Norwich, means a considerable expenditure of money and consequently the lodge has decided to preface the journey with an outdoor celebration which is scheduled to take place this month on the "battle grounds" show lot. As a special feature attraction the committee has engaged the Grand Greater Show, a combination of open air attractions that will come here highly recommended by fraternal organizations in other Connecticut cities where they are exhibiting this spring. As a sort of

cial side line feature of the local celebration, there is to be a voting contest with suitable and appropriate prizes to the most popular member of the Ladies' Mooseheart Legion and also to the homeliest member of the Junior Moose, and homeliest member of Norwich lodge. These contests are under the personal direction of Secretary F. B. Hazard. They will be brought to a conclusion on Friday night of the carnival.

Aside from the very laudable ambition of making the best representative showing at the convention, from the purely civic pride angle, the members of Norwich lodge have their eyes covetously focused on the many prizes that are offered to the winners of the special field day events in New London on June 11, and there is one consolation in particular that every Norwich "Tub" is intent on securing and that is the 1923 state convention. The most strenuous efforts are being made to land this prize which has a meaning of much commercial and social value to all Norwich and vicinity.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL DAY

OBSERVANCE OF MAY 11

Superintendent F. Leon Hutchins of the William W. Backus hospital, who attended the New Haven meeting of the state committee of the national hospital day movement, reports that a very general hospital campaign is to be carried on throughout the state. May 11 has been designated as national hospital day.

The plan of the campaign is purely educational and humanitarian. No effort is to be made to collect funds for the institution, the entire effort being made to better acquaint the people of the state with hospitals and hospital work in general.

The state meeting was presided over by Dr. L. A. Saxton of Hartford, national director and Dr. Harold W. Harvey of New Haven was appointed state director. A large number of recommendations were drawn up for adoption and having been approved, they are now to be put into operation throughout the state. The Backus hospital will take up the work with aggressiveness and follow the state programme as closely as possible.

On national hospital day the national emblem will be flown from the hospital flagstaff, open house will be maintained, and the institution from the morning until afternoon, visitors will be escorted through the institution, nurses demonstrate various branches of the work and the residence of the nurses of the Backus hospital will be open to the public and to interested young women who may be contemplating taking up nursing as a profession.

Requests will be made of the press and the moving picture theatres to give general publicity to the movement and to cite statistics showing the number of patients cared for at the institution, the number of free patients, the number of babies born, and the like. Local stores will be asked to display hospital supplies in their windows and schools, societies and fraternal organizations will be asked to acquaint the public with what is done in hospitals and institutions.

Superintendent Hutchins said Tuesday that the graduation date for the senior class of nurses at Backus hospital had been set for June 4.

NEW LONDON TO CURB

SO-CALLED JAY WALKERS

So-called "jay walkers" will soon be liable to arrest and fine in police court. If plans suggested at the May meeting of the court of common council of New London by Alderman Henry C. Chappell materialize.

Alderman Chappell declared that too many people, both New Londoners and visitors to the city, stop from the sidewalk at any old place and walk diagonally, or otherwise, across the street and through the traffic, endangering themselves as well as causing automobilists no end of worry. Alderman Chappell claims such people have no right to invite suicide and he advocated that they be required to cross the streets at indicated crossing places, where they can be under the eye of the traffic officers.

Such ordinances have already been adopted in Hartford and arrests have been made of violators. Alderman Chappell said that he would take up the matter with the corporation counsel and report at the next regular meeting. Alderman Morris B. Payne stated that the legislature has before it a bill which will, if adopted, provide for such regulation of pedestrians' perambulations.

Spiders' webs are used for making the fine crossed lines of telescopes and other delicate instruments with which minutely accurate measurements are made.



HOOD

The "Thrill" Tire

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TIRES

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NITRATE OF SODA.
Nitrate of soda, or Chilean saltpeter, is the cheapest and quickest-acting fertilizer supplying the nitrogen to plants. Nitrogen is the stalk and leaf grower; phosphorus is the plant ripener, and potash is the plant strengthener and starch former.

Since nitrate produces leaf and stalk growth, it follows that for vegetables of which the stalk and leaves form the edible portion, this is the fertilizer to use. Cabbage and lettuce are the chief beneficiaries of nitrate, but as a garden tonic, to be used whenever something seems to be needed to prevent a check in growth, this fertilizer is, perhaps, the most frequently in use of any in the home gardener's first-aid kit.

Once started, garden vegetables should grow steadily without check. If cabbages do not advance rapidly, all the remedies for worms are likely to prove unavailing. Head lettuce is impossible without rapid growth. Some gardeners insist that the regular use of nitrate keeps worms off cabbages; certainly the ravages of this pest are far less dangerous where the growth is stimulated. Whenever plants are moved, when a dry spell threatens to stop progress, at any interruption from any cause which threatens to check garden development, nitrate may be called upon to counter-

Glenwood

Don't Be Extravagant

By being too economical—think of the cost of doing without. The older the stove the more it wastes, not only in food and patience but in fuel. Saving a few pounds of coal each day means hundreds of pounds in a year. A Modern Glenwood gives wonderful results with the smallest amount of fuel. Get one and start saving now.



This Glenwood is shown in the wonderful pearl grey porcelain enamel finish—so neat and attractive. By simply passing a damp cloth over the surface you are able to clean your range instantly. No more soiled hands, no more dust and smut. It banishes the old time task of blacking the range. Picture the splendid appearance it would make in your kitchen.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

BULLETIN BUILDING 74 FRANKLIN STREET
Telephone 531-4

Do you pay your body for the vital energy you use?

Every day you use up a large amount of vital energy. But—do you pay it back? Remember your body can't continue to supply vital energy unless you give it the materials which produce vitality.

Thousands of men and women get weak, anemic, nervous and run-down, because they use up their vital energy quicker than the body can create it. In other words, they fail to pay the body for the vital energy they use. Do you?

**If you tire quickly—If your nerves are shaky—
If your blood is poor—If you are run-down or
debilitated—your body is asking for payment.**

That means your system is calling for those materials which it needs to enable it to create vital energy and nerve force. And so surely as you restore to the body what it lacks when you are weak, anemic, nervous or run-down, so surely you regain vital power—rich red blood—steady nerves, vitality and endurance.

How to restore your vital energy—enrich your blood—strengthen your nerves and promote vigor and vitality

In almost every case of weakness, anemic, nervousness and run-down vitality, there is real shortage in the body of several mineral elements which are positively essential to the creation of vital power. These elements are, particularly, Iron, Calcium, Potassium, Sodium, Phosphorus. All these elements are contained in **Wincarnis**, because **Wincarnis** is prepared especially for weak, anemic, nervous and run-down people. So that by taking **Wincarnis** when you are weak, nervous or run-down, you supply to the body the very mineral elements it needs and in this way, you pay the body for the work it does by supplying the materials necessary to enable the body to create vital energy—to make the blood rich and red—to strengthen the nerves—and to promote renewed vigor, vitality and endurance.

Choose the right way to health

When there is a shortage in the body of Iron, Calcium, Potassium, Sodium and Phosphorus, it follows that no single one alone of these will do. The body must be supplied with all of them. And because **Wincarnis** contains all of them in most appropriate proportions and acceptable form, **Wincarnis** should be your choice. You desire strength—rich red blood, new nerve force and new vitality. Over 100,000 physicians have recommended **Wincarnis**. Your druggist has your bottle of **Wincarnis** ready for you. Try just one bottle.

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